

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR ENGLAND.

OF NEWS FROM SEPTEMBER 22 to October 22.
The Saisette, with the English news of August, arrived here on the 14th instant.

Parliament was opened by the Governor-General on the 26th September.

Mr. Robertson's Land Bill has been read a second time in the Assembly, and some of the clauses have been passed in committee.

A bill to render the Legislative Council elective is before the Council for a second reading.

The Colonial Treasurer's budget proposes to impose duties on cheques, promissory notes, deeds of conveyance, legacies, and on imports of articles of luxury.

The immediate abolition of the export duty on gold has been agreed to by the Assembly, and is being considered by the Council.

The Government have proposed a scheme for constructing twelve hundred miles of railway, to be worked by horse-power, at a cost of four millions.

A destructive fire occurred in Sydney on the 3rd instant, by which the Prince of Wales Theatre was burnt down. The total loss is estimated at £30,000.

The news from the Snowy River diggings is encouraging. The diggers' earnings average more than on other mines. The telegraph is now open between Sydney and Kiandra.

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port upon the counties where garrisons are most numerous, and where therefore there are the best means of defence.

Considering the extent and the wealth of the British Empire, there can be no great difficulty in bearing the cost necessary to its protection. England may reasonably prefer such quarters for her military as may be least expensive to the general treasury. If, however, the colony desires to have a military force, it would be only just to ask that, whatever be the extra cost of its special location, this should be borne by the people who invite it, and to whom it renders a service. The great complaint of the Home Government is that whenever the colonies possess without cost a large military force they become indifferent to the existence of disorder upon their frontiers. The drafts upon the British treasury for an extensive commissioner, are supposed to compensate any little danger which they may incur. Thus, so far from sighing for the close of a contest, they rejoice as it extends, and demands a greater outlay of cash. There can be no doubt that a very lavish expenditure has sometimes been made, and that war is not likely soon to terminate which contributes to enrich the people who make it. Still we imagine that, under all the circumstances, such outlay is inevitable, and waste and extortion form one of those contingencies incident to warfare the whole world over.

Sydney Morning Herald, October 17.

COUNTRY WORKS.

The delay in passing the Estimates for the present year until more than six months had passed, has driven into the remaining months the execution of public works throughout the country which ought to have been distributed over the entire year. There is consequently less work than an amount of account for the various departments of public works.

The most important of these works, both as regards their cost and general usefulness, are those of the construction and repair of the main roads of the colony. The condition of these thoroughfares furnishes a perennial grievance and a ground of attack upon the Government and their officers in the Roads' Department who are held blameworthy not keeping them in a permanent state of repair. The accumulation of the roads have never been more frequent than during the last few months; not only are they in all quarters represented as deplorable, but instances are mentioned of teams being several months upon journeys of three or four hundred miles. It is constantly urged as a disgrace to the Government that they permit the continuance of these impediments to internal communication; for the most part by drivers and teamsters the obvious fact with their representatives rests the ultimate responsibility of voting such miserably inadequate sums for the repair of the roads. Those who are most conversant with the hindrance to locomotion which the natural features of the country present, are quite conscious of the enormous sum that would be required to construct such roads as would be desireable. But besides these there are accidental circumstances which have this year thwarted the efforts to repair the roads in even tolerable repair. The apprehension of the repair of the roads were not voted till the year had far advanced, and on the contracts being taken and the works commenced, rains of unprecedented violence and duration set in, which not only seriously delayed the works, but, by causing parts of the roads to melt, the metalings having been made by driving the earth from the middle of the road—and by their sustaining heavy traffic before they had time to harden, the roads were for a considerable time in a worse state than if they had never been touched. Since the return of settled weather the works of repair and construction have been proceeded with, and fewer complaints have been made by travellers.

On the Southern Road a number of additional works have been required in consequence of the damage done by the floods. Bridges have been constructed at the Bush Huts and at Camden. The latter has not yet been commenced, owing to the difficulty found in getting the timber from the bush. The bridge at Picton, which will have two spans of fifteen feet each, has been commenced. Between Picton and Camden the most incessant wet weather since the passing of the river has greatly retarded, and in some instances entirely stopped, the execution of the works. Considerable quantities of metal have been broken, but little has yet been available for road-making. For the bridge at Berima, which will consist of three spans of seventy-five feet each, the stone abutments are completed, and all the timber has been cut for the superstructure. Tenders have been received for a bridge at Yass, to consist of a timber arch of 135 feet span, with stone abutments founded on piles. This will be, it is stated, the first timber arch of so great a span built in the colony. The works at Coomey's Hill and at the Money Ranger and Flat are progressing rapidly. The bridge at Morley's Creek, Tarcutt, and at the Little Billabong. The cutting of the new road over King's Hill is in progress, and will shortly be completed. Improvements are in progress at Tarcutt Hill, at Mundarie and at Dixon's Swamp, and the contract for works at the Crabs-holes, and for the streets of Albany are on the point of completion. The piles for the first abutments for one of the piers of the bridge over the Murray at Timboon have been laid, and a large portion of the timber brought to the spot. The approach on the Albany side has been commenced, and the Victorian Government have made a contract for the approach on their side. The works at the bridge were for some days interrupted by the floods, the water being at one time more than fourteen feet above the usual level.

On the Western Road, most of the repairs to the metalings are in an advanced state. The bridge at Duck Punt has been repaired, and a small bridge is in progress at Homelands. Between Penrith and Penrudd, the metallic portions of the road are good, but those over the clay are very bad; some of the latter are in course of metalling.

Between Penrith and Hartley several contracts have been completed. The new road at Springfield suffered considerably from premature traffic in the very wet weather, but is now being repaired. The works at the timber bridge at Collingwood, near Liverpool, on the Great Southern Railway, erected four years ago, have been removed from Sydney, and the Victorian Government have made a contract for the approach on the places where they are already located. Instead of having one war upon their hands they might soon be encumbered with two. All that can be fairly expected of the volunteers is, that they assist the regular military when they are conquisitive to the seat of war. To ask more is really to exceed their power, even if it were not to surpass their inclination.

The question of defence was the foundation of that quarrel in which England lost the American colonies. Great expense was thrown upon the British Government in defending the colonies from the power of France. It was true in that case that the quarrel was not strictly colonial in its origin. The war between France and England in Europe drew after them the settlements of both countries. Thus expeditions were fitted out to attack British colonies on the one side, and French colonies on the other; and thus required the assistance of military force, raised and paid by England herself.

When, however, the war ceased, and England naturally desired to throw some portion of the burden on the colonies, the principles of taxation became involved, and all know what awful sacrifices the relations between the mother country and her dependencies terminated. It seems only fair that the colonists should contribute something towards their own defence. There are services which cannot be performed except by a regular military force. A volunteer corps occasionally assembled, and in a reasonable degree of preparation, may do much on great occasions, but men who are employed in business, and whose time is so valuable, cannot, of course, perform those duties which are nevertheless necessary from day to day. Beside we need always a regular force as a nucleus to which to attach the volunteers. How the cost is to be divided is a question of very great delicacy and difficulty. If England reserves to herself, as she will, of course, the right to withdraw troops of the colony, and to send them to any part of the world, it seems very natural that they should be considered as chiefly in the service of the empire at large. It may not be much more reasonable to impose the entire cost upon the colony than to lay the burden of military sup-

port upon the counties where garrisons are most numerous, and where therefore there are the best means of defence.

Several new telegraph stations are in progress, or about to be proceeded with, the courthouses having hitherto been used for that purpose in the towns through which the wires have been carried. New stations have been commenced at West Maitland, Newcastle, Windsor, Albury, Goulburn, Bathurst, and Mudgee, and will be built at Gondalga, Hartley, and Wollombi. The buildings are nearly all upon one plan, consisting of five rooms, including a residence for the station master.

A few days since the Colonial Architect proceeded to Cape St. George, at the south of Jervis Bay, to fix the catoptric lantern in the lighthouse lately erected there. Since the beginning of this month a permanent light has been established.

The Colonial Treasurer's budget proposes to impose duties on cheques, promissory notes, deeds of conveyance, legacies, and on imports of articles of luxury.

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Trade is improving. There have been no failures of importance during the month.

The banks are selling drafts on London at 1 per cent, premium of 60 days' sight, and buying drafts at 3 per cent. discount.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUMMARY PER BEHAR.

THE CLAIM OF NEW ZEALAND FOR MILITARY AID.

A QUESTION which presses upon the attention of the Home Government with increasing force—the conditions upon which military protection shall be given to the colonies—will require considerable discussion. The unfortunate affair of New Zealand is giving another example of the cost of colonization to the British empire. The thousand indirect advantages which result are not so easily summed up, but a startling balance sheet will be presented to the British Parliament for the New Zealand war, such as not long ago was produced at the Cape of Good Hope. The letter of the SECRETARY OF STATE upon this subject discloses the unseasiness of the British Government in sight of those great responsibilities which devolve upon it. The idea of obligation to sustain the colonists in any conflict which may arise between the native population and themselves is there distinctly denied. The case, however, of New Zealand is very peculiar. The cause of quarrel is traceable to the policy of the Home Government alone. The difficulty has been created by the action of its own agents. The people who are suffering from the outbreak of the war would have found means of averting it had they known beforehand that they would have their claim to British protection seriously restricted. It does, therefore, appear only reasonable when the British Government impose a policy which issues in war when the quarrel is not one between the native population and themselves, but between the Governor acting upon British instructions and the natives,—when the question arises is taken distinctly out of the arbitration of the colony considered as such—that the British Government should make its own law respected, and save those who obey it from being victims to those who break it. In the present instance, the Crown has chosen to purchase land. That purchase has involved rights which the natives did not question, and has brought upon the settlement a sanguinary war. Now, then, can the British Government turn round upon the colonists and tell them that the burden must be borne by themselves? This indeed, is to declare that, if rebellion is stronger than loyalty, rebellion shall have the day!

The SECRETARY OF STATE notices, in a somewhat querulous manner, the want of co-operation from the colonists, and that the volunteer movement of New Zealand is restricted to the seat of war. It must, however, be recollect that there are few persons in colonies who are capable of taking part in any distant movement. To do so would involve the ruin of their families—in the end perhaps their starvation. Nor is it prudent to withdraw any great body of settlers from the places where they are already located. Instead of having one war upon their hands they might soon be encumbered with two. All that can be fairly expected of the volunteers is, that they assist the regular military when they are conquisitive to the seat of war. To ask more is really to exceed their power, even if it were not to surpass their inclination.

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Trade is improving. There have been no failures of importance during the month.

The banks are selling drafts on London at 1 per cent, premium of 60 days' sight, and buying drafts at 3 per cent. discount.

"It appears to me that on so far as regards speed and certainty, the present arrangement is likely to prove satisfactory. The line of telegraph between England and Australia is now so well established that the delays in the delivery of the mails from England at Point de Galle and Sydney, and the route adopted from thence appears to be the most direct and the easiest. In order that the Council may be able to judge of the correctness of this expression, I will bring to your notice the following extract from Mr. Pittard's lecture on the "Bilateral Principle," and the precise meaning of the bilateral principle, and the precise nature of its application to the government of Australia, and the Mauritius, and the Vanuatuans, in all of which bilateralism was, more or less, invariably to be found. The concluding portion of this lecture was confined to the vertebrate sub-kingdom exclusively, and was descriptive of the earliest stages of the formation of all vertebrate bodies before actual birth. This subject was still further followed up at the next lecture; at the end of which the lecturer took up the subject of the meaning of the bilateral principle, and the precise nature of its application to the government of Australia, and the Mauritius, and the Vanuatuans, in all of which bilateralism was, more or less, invariably to be found. The concluding portion of this lecture was confined to the vertebrate sub-kingdom exclusively, and was descriptive of the earliest stages of the formation of all vertebrate bodies before actual birth. 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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1860.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 19th October, 1860.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Post Office in the colony.

Dates to which Tenders can be received at this Office.

Nature of Works and Supplies.
Erection of Additions to Watch-house, Penrith
Construction of Jetty at Batemans Bay
Construction of Two Mud Punts for Steam Dredge Hunter, Newcastle
Erection of Watch-house, Pittville

12 o'clock noon, 23rd October

Erection of Court-house and repairs to Watch-house, Bungendore
Erection of Watch-house, Bungendore
Erection of Watch-house, Tenterfield

12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 30th October

Erection of Court and Watch-house, Adelong
Erection of Court and Watch-house, Timbarra
Erection of Court and Watch-house, Murrurundi
Erection of Watch-house, Lake Macquarie Road
Erection of Watch-house, Howlong, near Albury
Repairs to Berrima Gaol
Erection of Additions to Watch-house, North Gundagai

12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 30th October

Construction of Timber Bridge on the Great Southern Road, between Liverpool and Campbelltown
Supply of Iron for Fitzroy Dry Dock Works

12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 6th November

Supply of Timber for Fitzroy Dry Dock Works
Supply of Mooring Rings for Circular Quay

12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 6th November

Construction of Home Bridge
Construction of Great Northern Road, 2nd District
Woolgong Harbour Works

12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 13th November

Improvement of Kiama Harbour
Construction of Bridge over Jones' Creek (Kimo Road) and small Bridge at Kimo

12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 27th November

Designs for new Houses of Parliament

On 1st March, 1861.
W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 17th October, 1860.

TENDERS FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Services, the tenders of which are given in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Description of Service.
Date to which tenders can be received.

Conveyance of Mails (various roads) ...
Pitto ditto ditto (southern road) ...
Clothing ...

Noon, 24th October
Noon, 31st October
Noon, 23d October

ROBERT THOMSON,
Australian Mutual Provident Society, Hunter-street, Sydney, October 5th.

TO INTELLIGENT BORROWERS ON MURCHISON.—Notice is hereby given that, from and after this date, the mode of repayment of advances made by this Society will be according to the following scale:—

TABLE F.

Installments required to repay £100, with interest.

Years. Half yearly. Quarterly. Monthly.

3 £40 0 0 £29 15 0 £23 5 0

5 13 0 0 6 8 4 2 2 9

7 10 0 0 5 0 0 1 13 2

10 8 2 6 3 5 0 0 1 1 8

15 6 10 6 3 5 0 0 1 1 8

20 5 17 0 2 8 6 0 19 6

By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON, secretary,
Australian Mutual Provident Society, Hunter-street, Sydney, 12th October.

THE AUSTRALIAN AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PARLIAMENT.
Established in 1836.

Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney:

J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman;
Hon. G. E. H. Grey, Esq., Vice-Chairman;
Hon. Mr. Justice C. M. P. B. Buxton, Esq., Vice-Chairman;

Hon. Dr. D. C. W. B. Buxton, Esq., Medical Referee;

Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.;

Joseph B. Buxton, Esq., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., C.E.

George F. H. Gray, Esq., M.C.

Capital subscriber exceeding £1,000,000.

Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,000,000.

Or which £500,000 are invested in the colonies in Government securities.

Reserves Fund £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or Country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of their offices.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A STANGER LEATHERS, Resident Secretary, at the Office, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN JOINING BANK.—Interest is allowed on the Bank on half yearly basis, namely,

At 5 per cent, for amounts for 12 months.

4 ditta ditto ditto 6 months.

3 ditta ditto ditto 3 months.

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

Sydney, 1st September.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—It is hereby notified that a Branch of this Bank is now open at Eden, Twofold Bay, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, 29th June.

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Capital subscriber exceeding £1,000,000.

Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,000,000.

Or which £500,000 are invested in the colonies in Government securities.

Reserves Fund £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or Country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of their offices.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A STANGER LEATHERS, Resident Secretary, at the Office, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN JOINING BANK.—Interest is allowed on the Bank on half yearly basis, namely,

At 5 per cent, for amounts for 12 months.

4 ditta ditto ditto 6 months.

3 ditta ditto ditto 3 months.

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

Sydney, 1st September.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—It is hereby notified that a Branch of this Bank is now open at Eden, Twofold Bay, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, 29th June.

THE AUSTRALIAN AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PARLIAMENT.

Established in 1836.

Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney:

J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman;

Hon. G. E. H. Grey, Esq., Vice-Chairman;

Hon. Mr. Justice C. M. P. B. Buxton, Esq., Vice-Chairman;

Hon. Dr. D. C. W. B. Buxton, Esq., Medical Referee;

Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.;

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Joseph B

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, October 18.—Mr. Vincent Pyke, Commissioner of Land and Survey, and President of the Board of Works, has been before his constituents, of Castlemaine, has addressed them, and has been re-elected, but not one word about the future policy of Ministers has been permitted to drop. All that is known is that "Free-trade or Protection" is an open question so far as Dr. Greaves is concerned. All this may be very constitutional and proper, but at the same time it is damaging to the Nicholson cabinet. People are apt to believe that Ministers are without a plan for the next session than to give them credit for their elaborate and enlarged policy, which is to be kept until the time when the three branches of the Legislature will meet for the dispatch of business. Two Ministers have adjourned to their constituents, have been returned, and have expressed thanks, yet not an inkling has been given of the "Pastoral Leases Bill," the rock upon which the Nicholson gang will inevitably split. Are they waiting for a policy till they see whether Mr. Haines will be in?

The last named gentleman arrived on Sunday last in excellent health and spirits. He will make a short stay at Portland on the reassembling of the House, and will, it is reported, lend an independent support to Ministers. Mr. Haines has made himself practically acquainted with the American and Canadian land systems during his absence from Victoria, and has visited many of the localities which are now attracting the greater portion of the emigrants from Europe. His views will no doubt give great weight in the settlement of the pastoral question, whether he be in or out of office. Mr. Haines' ambition always has shown itself to be utilitarian in its direction. To contribute towards the progress of the colony has been with him the primary object, and his friends say that he has no immediate desire for office.

The Victorian exploring expedition has been much talked about lately, and in a deprecating kind of way. It has been alleged that the greatest disorganisation prevails among the men, and that the leader was prone to double dealing. The Professor Neumayer, who accompanied the expedition, is as the camp between the Darling and the Murray, has given the lie to the many rumours which have prevailed. The Professor made a long statement of the progress of the party at the meeting of the Royal Society, which I append.

After he had been made aware of the various rumours current in the press, he said:

"It was the best course to inform the public as far as possible, that he had put himself in possession of all the facts."

He concluded by saying that so doing he would be doing his duty, and that it was better to be silent than to say nothing.

On Saturday morning detective-officer Hyland arrested two persons, recently arrived in town, for a highway robbery and assault. One of the persons was found to be Dr. Burke, who had been taken by two men and robbed of a quantity of hats and a few sovereigns. The robbers were armed with pistols, and took a horse and rider, a trooper, from whom, when placed under close custody, he recovered his pistol and revolver.

A remarkable phenomenon was observed on the evening of the 17th, when the sun set in the north-west quarter of the heavens. It had but for the partial moonlight would have been a most glorious sight.

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